

river. One bird fluttered down near us and died in a few minutes. I opened several and found them all very much emaciated, and the stomachs in nearly all cases were empty.

On Lake Worth I counted fourteen flocks of the Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) each containing from nine to twenty-three birds. Two Old Squaws were also seen at the Canaveral Club, near Titusville, during the December freeze. Thousands of small fish were killed in the Banana River, and several Lesser Scaup Ducks were found dead, evidently choked to death by fishes which they had attempted to swallow.

The weather remained rather cold for several days and Mallards and Northern Black Ducks were not uncommon, and Surf Scoters were abundant flying south along the coast in flocks. Robins have been unusually abundant in Florida all winter. Paroquets (*Conurus carolinensis*) are not uncommon in the cyprus swamps at the head of Cyprus Creek; several flocks were seen about my camp at south branch of Middle River, and I killed six out of one flock. The Indians tell me that Paroquets are not uncommon to the north and east of Lake Okeechobee. — CHARLES B. CORY, *In camp on South Branch of New River, Dade Co., Fla.*

Notes on the Winter Birds of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. — At a meeting of the Nuttall Club during the winter of 1892, Mr. O. Bangs reported the presence on Cape Cod of two birds which, so far as I know, have not hitherto been recorded as regular winter residents of any portion of New England. In a short visit to the Cape, last December, I found not only the birds reported by Mr. Bangs, but also two other species which are, I believe, unrecorded as winter residents of New England. The birds noted were the following.

Rallus virginianus. VIRGINIA RAIL. — One seen in Barnstable, Dec. 31, 1894. Mr. Bangs reported this bird as fairly numerous in December, 1892.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK. — Two were seen between Sandwich and Barnstable, Dec. 31, 1894.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. — A female of this species in the black phase was given me by Mr. J. F. Carleton of Sandwich. The bird was shot in Barnstable, Dec. 18, 1894.

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNA SPARROW. — Dec. 28, 1894, I found a Savanna Sparrow in a small tidal marsh in Sandwich. The next day, and again on the 30th, I found two, always in the same spot.

Spizella pusilla. FIELD SPARROW. — I saw a flock of eight Field Sparrows on the edge of the West Barnstable marshes, Dec. 31, 1894. Mr. Bangs reported them in Dec. 1892.

The only published records I am aware of for the wintering in New England of any of the birds mentioned above (except of course of the

Rough-legged Hawk) are the two following for the Field Sparrow, — Auk, IV, p. 259 and X, p. 205. Four Field Sparrows were seen by Mr. Treat near Hartford, Conn., in January, 1886, and one in January, 1887. The second record is for Massachusetts; a bird was seen by Mr. Torrey at Wellesley, Dec. 19, 1892, and again Jan. 8, 1893.

Cape Cod is, of course, exceptionally well fitted to shelter these birds in winter, as snow rarely lingers there for more than a few days and because there are extensive marshes which are always opened by the tide. It is probable, however, that similar conditions exist in Rhode Island and in Connecticut, so that it would be worth while for observers in those States to investigate the marshes there, unless indeed some, or all, of the above-mentioned birds are already known to winter along the Sound. — RALPH HOFFMANN, *Belmont, Mass.*

Notes from Southern New Jersey.—*Phalaropus lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE. — Two specimens of this rare visitant to the New Jersey coast were secured on Peck's Beach, Cape May Co., on the 23rd of May, 1894, and are now in my collection. The above and the one taken by Mr. L. F. Bowers, the day previous (22nd) at the same place, proved to be females. It is said to be extremely rare in this section. The great storm which swept the coast from the 19th to the 22nd of this month, no doubt compelled the birds to seek shelter upon this island.

Ammodramus henslowii. HENSLOW'S SPARROW. — While engaged in collecting a few shore birds on the 22nd of May, 1894, upon Peck's Beach, I ran across a nest of this Sparrow. It was placed at the brink of a small sand dune, the top of which was about six feet above the level of the beach. The nest was sunken flush with the sand and directly against the roots of a solitary bunch of grass. The bird did not leave the nest until I had approached within three feet and almost touched her breast with my finger, when she flew to the edge of a thicket of bayberry and holly bushes some distance away, and, while protesting vigorously, did not come near or call up her mate. The nest, of bleached sedge grass with a lining of fine grass stems, contained four partly incubated eggs of a very light greenish to grayish white, thickly speckled and spotted with chestnut and hazel, with a very little vandyke brown here and there. The markings were confluent at the larger end in two and at the smaller end of the remaining two eggs. One egg also shows many olive gray shell markings. They measure $.71 \times .63$, $.70 \times .62$, $.70 \times .62$, $.70 \times .62$, and are short ovate to oval.—FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Chester Co., Pa.*

Some Notes from Pennsylvania.—The summer of 1894 I spent in Pike County, Pennsylvania, in the Delaware Valley. Through June my friend, H. L. Beadel, was with me, and together we explored the woods around Dingman's Ferry, our headquarters. On June 14 we made our first important find, the nest and eggs of the Canadian Warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*). The deeply cupped nest was under a tangle of laurel roots,